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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/276,080	03/25/1999	CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL PURSE	583-1006	1624

7590 05/08/2003  
Barnes & Thornburg  
P O Box 2786  
Chicago, IL 60690-2786

EXAMINER

DUONG, FRANK

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2666

DATE MAILED: 05/08/2003

12

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/276,080

Applicant(s)

PURSE, CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL

Examiner

Frank Duong

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**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --****Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 March 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7, 8 and 10-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7, 8 and 10-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is a response to the amendment dated 03/12/2003. Claims 1-5, 7-8 and 10-21 are pending in the application.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 10-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Martin et al (USP 6,298,038) (hereinafter "Martin").

Regarding **claim 10**, in according to FIG. 6 and col. 9, line 23 to col. 15, line 19, Martin shows a transparent demultiplexer (50) comprising:

an input for receiving a supercarrier signal (OC-192) transported using a first protocol (*optical*);

a plurality of outputs (81-84) for transmitting a plurality of trib signals (STS-48s) using a second protocol (*electrical*);

means for demultiplexing (85) said supercarrier signal (OC-192) into said trib signals (STS-48s); and

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means for extracting (80, 86, 88 and 90) messaging information (TOH), required to recreate the supercarrier signal from the trib signals after transmission, according to said first protocol (optical), from the supercarrier signal (OC-192) and inserting (80) said messaging information (TOH) into the trib signals (STS-48s) (*see col. 12, line 62 to col. 13, line 22*).

Regarding **claim 11**, in according to FIG. 6 and col. 9, line 23 to col. 15, line 19, Martin shows a transparent multiplexer (40) comprising:

an output (71) for transmitting a supercarrier signal (OC-192) using a first protocol (optical);

a plurality of inputs (61-64) for receiving a plurality of trib signals (STS-48s) transported using a second protocol (electrical);

means for multiplexing (65) said trib signals (STS-48s) into said supercarrier signals (OC-192); and

means for extracting (60) messaging information (TOH) from the trib signals (STS-48s) and using (66) said messaging information (TOH) to recreate the supercarrier signal from the trib signals after transmission, according to said first protocol (electrical) (*see col. 9, line 41 to col. 11, line 60*).

Regarding **claim 12**, in according to FIG. 6 and col. 9, line 23 to col. 15, line 19, Martin shows a network span (40, 30 and 50) comprising a plurality of low bit rate network sections (51-58), the network span having a first end (Destination Trib System) terminated by a transparent demultiplexer (50) and second end (Originating Trib System) terminated by a transparent multiplexer (40), wherein:

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The transparent demultiplexer (50) comprising:

- a) an input for receiving a supercarrier signal (OC-192) transported using a first protocol (*optical*);
- b) a plurality of outputs (81-84) for transmitting a plurality of trib signals (STS-48s) using a second protocol (*electrical*);
- c) means for demultiplexing (85) said supercarrier signal (OC-192) into said trib signals (STS-48s); and
- d) means for extracting (80, 86, 88 and 90) messaging information (TOH), required to maintain said first protocol (*optical*), from the supercarrier signal (OC-192) and inserting (80) said messaging information (TOH) into the trib signals (STS-48s) (see *col. 12, line 62 to col. 13, line 22*); and

The transparent multiplexer (40) comprising:

- e) an output (71) for transmitting a supercarrier signal (OC-192) using a first protocol (*optical*);
- f) a plurality of inputs (61-64) for receiving a plurality of trib signals (STS-48s) transported using a second protocol (*electrical*);
- g) means for multiplexing (65) said trib signals (STS-48s) into said supercarrier signals (OC-192); and
- h) means for extracting (60) messaging information (TOH) from the trib signals (STS-48s) and using (66) said messaging information (TOH) to maintain said first protocol (*electrical*) (see *col. 9, line 41 to col. 11, line 60*).

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Regarding **claim 13**, in addition to features recited in base claim 12 (see rationales pertaining the rejection of base claim 12 discussed above), the claim further calls for wherein the network span (40, 30 and 50) includes a transparent multiplexer (40) and a transparent demultiplexer (50) at each end (see FIG. 6).

Regarding **claim 14**, in addition to features recited in base claim 12 (see rationales pertaining the rejection of base claim 12 discussed above), the claim further calls for wherein the plurality of low bit rate network sections (51-58) provide parallel communications paths (see FIG. 6).

Regarding **claim 15**, in according to FIG. 6 and col. 9, line 23 to col. 15, line 19, Martin shows an optical communication network (FIG. 6) arranged to support, using a first protocol (optical), the carriage of a supercarrier signal (OC-192) including messaging information (TOH) through the optical communication network (FIG. 6), the optical communication network including:

- a network span (40, 30 and 50) comprising at least one low bit rate network section (51, 53, 55 and 57 or 52, 54, 56 and 58) for transporting a plurality of trib signals (STS-48s) using a second protocol (electrical);

- a transparent demultiplexer (50) connected to said network span for demultiplexing said supercarrier signal (OC-192) into said trib signals (STS-48) (see col. 13, lines 13-22); and

- wherein said demultiplexer (50) includes means for inserting (80) into said plurality of trib signals (STS-48s) the messaging information (TOH) required to maintain said first protocol (electrical) (see col. 12, line 62 to col. 13, line 12).

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Regarding **claim 16**, in addition to features recited in base claim 15 (see rationales pertaining the rejection of base claim 15 discussed above), the claim further calls for wherein the optical communication system is in the form of a loop (see *FIG. 2 and col. 6, lines 1-7, Martin shows fiber optic networks involving sites 10 and 20 having loops 100 and 110; and FIG. 4A and col. 6, line 66 to col. 7, line 2, Martin shows the configuration according to the invention where the four fiber spans 22-25 shown in FIG. 2 between two sites 10 and 20 are replaced by a high rate span 30a and 30b*).

Regarding **claim 17**, in addition to features recited in base claim 15 (see rationales pertaining the rejection of base claim 15 discussed above), the claim further calls for wherein the network span (40, 30 and 50) comprising a plurality of low bit rate network sections (51-58) providing parallel communication paths (51-58) across the network span (see FIG. 6).

Regarding **claim 18**, in according to FIG. 6 and col. 9, line 23 to col. 15, line 19, Martin shows a transparent demultiplexer (50) comprising:

- an input for receiving a supercarrier signal (OC-192) transported using a first protocol (*optical*);

- a plurality of outputs (81-84) for transmitting a plurality of trib signals (STS-48s) using a second protocol (*electrical*);

- means for demultiplexing (85) said supercarrier signal (OC-192) into said trib signals (STS-48s); and

- an overhead processor for extracting (80, 86, 88 and 90) messaging information (TOH), required to recreate the supercarrier signal from the trib signals after

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transmission, according to said first protocol (optical), from the supercarrier signal (OC-192) and inserting (80) said messaging information (TOH) into the trib signals (STS-48s) (see col. 12, line 62 to col. 13, line 22); and

Regarding **claim 19**, in according to FIG. 6 and col. 9, line 23 to col. 15, line 19, Martin shows a transparent multiplexer (40) comprising:

an output (71) for transmitting a supercarrier signal (OC-192) using a first protocol (optical);

a plurality of inputs (61-64) for receiving a plurality of trib signals (STS-48s) transported using a second protocol (electrical);

means for multiplexing (65) said trib signals (STS-48s) into said supercarrier signals (OC-192); and

an overhead processor for extracting (60) messaging information (TOH) from the trib signals (STS-48s) and using (66) said messaging information (TOH) to recreate the supercarrier signal from the trib signals after transmission, according to said first protocol (electrical) (see col. 9, line 41 to col. 11, line 60).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-5 and 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over



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Martin in view of Martin et al (USP 6,205,158) (hereinafter "Martin2").

Regarding **claim 1**, in according to FIG. 6, block 50 and col. 9, line 23 to col. 15, line 19, Martin discloses a method of transporting a supercarrier signal (*supercarrier OC-192; col. 12, line 50*) over a network span (*52, 54, 56 and 58*), the method comprising the steps of: transmitting said supercarrier signal (*OC-192*), including messaging information (*TOH; col. 12, line 58*), using a first protocol (*optical; OC-192*) (*note: col. 12, line 54-56; SC input Port 91 and SC ROH Processor reads on the claimed limitation set forth*); transparently demultiplexing (*STS-1 Manger 85*) said supercarrier signal (*OC-192*) into a plurality of trib signals (*STS-48s; col. 13, line 21*) (*note: col. 13, lines 13-19; STS-1 manger 85 reads on the claimed limitation set forth*);

transmitting said trib signals (*STS-48s*) over said network span (*52, 54, 56 and 58*) using a second protocol (*electrical; STS-48*) (*note: col. 13, lines 19-26; Trib Output Ports read on the claimed limitation set forth*); whereby the messaging information (*TOH*) required to maintain said first protocol is included in said trib signals (*STS-48*) (*note: col. 7, lines 48-60 and col. 12, line 62 to col. 13, line 3*). Martin fails to explicitly further disclose the claimed limitation of "*after the transmission over the network span, transparently remultiplexing the trib signals into the supercarrier signal including the messaging information*". However, such limitation lacks thereof from Martin reference is well known and disclosed by Martin2.

In accordance with Martin2 reference entirety, Martin2 provides various architectures for upgrading telecommunication network using transparent transport capabilities, comprising, among other things, the limitation of "*after the transmission*

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*over the network span, transparently remultiplexing the trib signals into the supercarrier signal including the messaging information"* (see '158, Figure 9, thereafter and col. 9, line 63 to col. 10, line 15, Martin2 shows the claimed configuration) to upgrade telecommunication networks without having to replace the equipment of the existing tributary system (see '158, col. 3, lines 29-32).

Thus, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate Martin2' architectures into Martin's teaching to arrive the claimed invention with a motivation to upgrade telecommunication networks without having to replace the equipment of the existing tributary system (see '158, col. 3, lines 29-32).

Regarding **claim 2**, in addition to features in base claim 1 (*see rationales pertaining the rejection of base claim 1 discussed above*), Martin in view of Martin2 further teaches wherein the messaging information (*TOH*) is used to transparently multiplex (40) the trib signals (*STS-48 signals at 61-64*) into the supercarrier signal (*OC-192*) (*note: '038, FIG. 6, col. 9, line 41 to col. 12, line 53; SC TOH Processor 66 and SC Output Port 71 read on the claimed limitation set forth*).

Regarding **claim 3**, in addition to features in base claim 1 (*see rationales pertaining the rejection of base claim 1 discussed above*), Martin in view of Martin2 further teaches wherein each trib signal (*STS-48*) is multiplexed from a plurality of basic signals (*STS-1s*) (*note: '038, at col. 13, lines 19-21, Martin discloses each trib output port 81-84 is responsible for receiving the outgoing STS-1s from block 85, multiplexing the STS-1s into an output STS-48*).

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Regarding **claim 4**, in addition to features in base claim 1 (*see rationales pertaining the rejection of base claim 1 discussed above*), Martin in view of Martin2 further teaches wherein the messaging information (*TOH*) includes both essential messaging information (*APS bytes K1 and K2; col. 7, lines 55-60*) and desirable messaging information (*E1, E2, F1 and M1; col. 13, lines 27-56*) (*note: '038, at col. 13, lines 21-22, Martin discloses trib TOH received from block 80 is added into STS-48*).

Regarding **claim 5**, in according to FIG. 6 and col. 9, line 23 to col. 15, line 19, Martin shows an apparatus (*Tmux 40 or 50*) for transporting a supercarrier signal (*OC-192*) including messaging information (*TOH*), using a first protocol (*optical; OC-192*); over a network span (*52, 54, 56 and 58*) comprising a plurality of low bit rate network section (*61, 62, 63, 64, 81, 82, 83 and 84*) for transporting a plurality of trib signals (*STS-48s; col. 13, line 21*) using a second protocol (*electrical; STS-48*); the apparatus having: a transparent demultiplexer (*Tmux 50*) coupled receive said supercarrier signal and demultiplex said supercarrier (*OC-192*) into said trib signals (*STS-48s*) for transmission over said network span (*note: col. 13, lines 13-19; STS-1 manger 85 reads on the claimed limitation set forth*); wherein said demultiplexer (*Tmux 50*) includes means for inserting (*80, 88 and 90*) into said plurality of trib signals (*STS-48*) the messaging information (*TOH*) required to maintain said first protocol (*optical*) (*see col. 12, line 62 to col. 13, line 12 and col. 13, lines 21-22*). Martin fails to further discloses the claimed limitation of "a multiplexer connected between said network span and said network, for transparently remultiplexing the trib signals into the supercarrier signals

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including the message information. However such limitation lacks thereof from Martin reference is well known and disclosed by Martin2.

In accordance with Martin2 reference entirety, Martin2 provides various architectures for upgrading telecommunication network using transparent transport capabilities, comprising, among other things, the limitation of "*after the transmission over the network span, transparently remultiplexing the trib signals into the supercarrier signal including the messaging information*" (see '158, Figure 9, thereafter and col. 9, line 63 to col. 10, line 15, Martin2 shows the claimed configuration) to upgrade telecommunication networks without having to replace the equipment of the existing tributary system (see '158, col. 3, lines 29-32).

Thus, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate Martin2' architectures into Martin's teaching to arrive the claimed invention with a motivation to upgrade telecommunication networks without having to replace the equipment of the existing tributary system (see '158, col. 3, lines 29-32).

Regarding **claim 7**, in addition to features in base claim 5 (*see rationales pertaining the rejection of base claim 5 discussed above*), the claim further calls for wherein the information required to maintain the first protocol is extracted from the trib signals (*see col. 9, line 41 to col. 11, line 60*).

Regarding **claim 8**, in addition to features in base claim 5 (*see rationales pertaining the rejection of base claim 5 discussed above*), Martin in view of Martin2 further teaches the trib signal may pass in both directions along the network span

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*(inherent; FIG. 6 shows trib signals flow from Originating Trib System (40) along path 30 to Destination Trib System (50). However, at col. 9, lines 9, lines 28-29, Martin discloses T-Mux pair 40, 50 operates similarly for the reverse traffic. Thus, it is inherent that trib signals may pass in both directions along the network span as claimed).*

4. Claims 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Martin.

Regarding **claims 20-21**, the claims call for software for performing the functions of claimed inventions 18-19. Martin fails to disclose the software for performing the functions of claimed inventions 18-19. However, coding a computer program from the system or method taught by Martin is well known, contemplated by those skilled in the art to provide an automated transparent transport system.

Thus, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to translate the functions of the elements taught by Martin as discussed in the rejection of claims 19-20 into a computer software to arrive the claimed invention with a motivation to provide an automated transparent transport system.

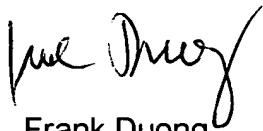
### ***Conclusion***

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Frank Duong whose telephone number is (703) 308-5428. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00AM-3:30PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Seema Rao can be reached on (703) 308-5463. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.



Frank Duong  
May 4, 2003